

K E N T U C K E G A Z E T T E,

S A T U R D A Y , O C T O B E R 11, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

S A L T

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

T O B A C C O

in Lexington, by JAMES WILKINSON.

THE Public are hereby informed that a Seminary for Education will be opened immediately in Lexington in which Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, Speaking, Composition and Geography are propoed to be taught. Any family who may chuse to favor the Subscriber with the tuition of their children, may depend on his utmost exertions to improve their minds.

There will be two classes the first of which will consist of those who are to be taught reading writing and arithmetic only; the tuition of which will be eight shillings per quarter, the other will consist of those who are to be taught the whole of which is propoed; the tuition of which will be ten shillings per quarter; one half of which will be taken in produce at the cash price.

An Office will also be opened at the house of the subscriber, where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Agreements, Letters or Attorney, and all other writings will be drawn with accuracy and dispatch at a moderate rate.

JAMES GRAHAM.

DECEASED 3 months from my company in 1st. United States Regiment George Armstrong and William Baker; Armstrong is six feet high, slim made, short brown hair, fair complexion, 22 or 23 years of age, born in Pennsylvania. Baker is 5 feet 8 inches high, with remarkable high breast and thick shoulders, and is otherwise a stout well made fellow, a large head with strong features, and a very large mouth, short black hair, dark complexion 25 or 26 years of age, born in Maryland. They took with them part of their uniform clothing, and no doubt will pass for men that have had their discharges. Whoever will take up and secure the above named soldiers, and will deliver them at Fort Finny, near the rapids of Ohio, shall have twenty dollars reward, or ten for either of them and reasonable charges.

Fort Finny,
Sept. 14, 1788.

JOS. ASHETON.
Capt. 1st U.S. Reg.

WANTS A SCHOOL.

A SINGLE Man, who can be well recommended, to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book keeping; Also Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra, after the most concise and expeditious methods extant. He will engage in a private family or at all neighbourhoods; He would also engage as a Deputy in the Surveying business, he being well conversant in the practice of that branch. Gentlemen who would wish to employ him in Surveying may be well assured to have their lands regularly run, and will return accurate plots with their content after the most modern methods of projection and Calculation. A few lines directed to Col Patterson or the Printer will be duly attended to by Lexington Oct. 8, 1788. C. BOLLING.

To THE WHIG.

THE man who you have addressed as a late British Officer, and whom you accuse of having fought the blood of the inhabitants of this Country, who indeed deserves not that title, unless the having born a commission in the militia of the County in which he resided, can entitle him to it; returns you his compliments, and without submission informs you that having become a citizen of this Commonwealth, by taking the oaths prescribed by the citizen act, he dares under that law to intermeddle with the politics of this country; nay, and will dare to do it, though the self named whig, should continue to oppose him. He knows it to be a favorite maxim with the whig's friends, that Interest and Policy are the ruling principles of individuals and States, and wonders the whig did not discover, that the man whose only hope of future fortune, depends on his success in his profession, can if he regards his own interest have nothing more at heart than the welfare of the District. He has indeed never intermeddled with the politics of this country, but by delivering his opinion in conversation. An obscure individual lately arrived in the District, had he lurked under the appearance of an anonymous letter from Philadelphia, in which the writers friend is charged by the Spanish Court with the purchase of a great quantity of Tobacco in Kentucky; or had he artfully circulated a report, that great Britain was about to treat for Louisiana, and from thence concluded, that it became immediately necessary to treat with Spain, he would have deserved censure; but under a persuasion that that has not been the case he is willing to leave it to his fellow-citizens of Kentucky to determine, whether that man is most their enemy, who maintains, that situated near two powers both of whom are jealous of the rising glory of America; it is the interest of Kentuckeans to unite with their brethren of the other States, and that such a union alone can either obtain the great end of Kentucky politics, the navigation of the Mississippi from the Spaniards, or preserve it at a future period from the English. Or he, who would sacrifice that union, to the ambitious or interested views of a few individuals. Animated by these ideas, the author of this reply, has frequently said, he should think the people very unwise, if after the conduct of their delegates in the late Convention, they should invest the new members with the unlimited power recommended to them by the Resolves, and he now avows what he has said; if the whig will stand forth in his true character, tho' he never wish'd to engage in a newspaper controversy, he will meet him on what ground he pleases, but if he continues his anonymous attack, he must submit to the appellation of rascally Bluffin.

CIVIS.

P.S. I cannot for a moment suppose we are not personally acquainted, but lest you should not know where to direct if you have any private commands for me, the Printer will furnish you with my name and address.

NUMB. II

To the Freeman of Kentucky.

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow Citizen,

THE man who enters upon the investigation of a question of public importance, should feel himself superior to the bias of prejudice, or the allurements of popular applause, acting from principle, he should disregard consequences, and pursue his course, without hope of reward or fear of punishment—such is the ground on which I stand, and from which I will never recede, whilst I have a tongue to speak, or an pen to write.

I have waited in patient expectation, that the turbulent Spirits which resist a separation and oppose the avowed will of the District would have offered some substantial reasons, to justify the alarm, which has been sounded through the country; it was scarcely to be credited, that such commotions could be excited without any evident cause, and I have been surprised to find that the athletic exertions of the Complanter, have not been duly supported: One humble agent indeed, willing to contribute his mite to the cause of anarchy, comes forward with a fastidious appeal to the conscientious feelings of all who have taken "the state oath" proceeds with a pompous display of certain public measures which nobody denies, and winds up with the republication of an Act passed in the session 1786 generally known by the title of Campbell's law—deperate indeed must be the cause, when its advocates are driven to such shallow, ridiculous devices, this factious minion forgets, that the law in question, was expressly founded upon the apprehension, that the people of Holstein under the influence of Col. A. C. were about to throw off the authority of Virginia and join the State of Franklin, from which circumstance it took its name. He forgets, that subsequent to the enacting of that law, the Legislature of Virginia, have placed the people of Kentucky on the equal ground of Negotiation, and that reference being had to the Congress, that August body have justified the principles of this Negotiation and have recently recommended "to the Legislature of Virginia and to the inhabitants of this District, to alter their acts and resolutions relative to the subject, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the federal Constitution, to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business" why then are you alarmed at a law which was never intended for you, and which can no more affect you, than the intentions of the Pope, or the mandates of the grand Turk? Is it by such fallacies and phantoms, that you are to be frightened out of your true policy? I trust not! I trust in your virtue and discernment, to avert all the Evils, which Ignorance, Prejudice, or Vicious design, may labour to draw down upon you; having thus disarmed this formidable paragraph writer of all his terrors, I shall I hope be pardoned for again paying my respects to that miserable scribbler the Complanter, for however contemptible the subject, the jumble of falsehoods and absurdities which he has obtruded upon the public, merit some attention.

Apprehension of losing an Office, obtained by accident, and held contrary to the wish of the County has I expect as powerful influence on the conduct of the Complanter, as his zeal for the happiness of "this infant Country," for he who feels not the tender relations of wife and Child, will never be accused of possessing a spark of public virtue. Considering the claim which this writer sets up to the "approbation of the candid," we might reasonably have expected that he would have dealt candidly. But how has he supported his pretensions? by groundless insinuations, baseless misrepresentation—and knavish subtlety. His "calling" as he flites it "humble," yet I will venture to assert that it brings him in £200-0-0 a year, which is twice as much as he would receive under a change of Government, and that would be ten times as much as he deserves.

Having suggested some of the most frivolous arguments in favor of a separation, he sits down to refute them, and even here he fails to perform the task which he prescribes himself. That by

our connection with Virginia we are prevented from pursuing the enemy over the Ohio," he suggests as one argument in favour of a separation, but contends that is without foundation - why - "because no State, has or can have jurisdiction out of its own territory, and because the Congress will not oppose our pursuing the hostile tribes as far, as frequently, and as effectually as we please." here indeed he overacts the character for ignorance which he has given himself, and the uncharitable part of the community, may perhaps consider him more Knave than Fool, for it must occur to the most simple understanding, that every State has Jurisdiction within its own territories, and of consequence power to pass laws obligatory on its Citizens; and it is equally notorious, that the continental garrisons were originally stationed on the Ohio, to prevent the frontier inhabitants from crossing the river either to occupy the soil or attack the Savages; Col. Logan's meritorious expedition against the Shawanese I have myself heard reprobated as an infraction of the treaty and a violation of the laws of nations.

It must be given up that the Complanter deserves to be rewarded for the genius he displays, but what are we to think of his caution and diffidence? After developing the mysterious policy of Spain, relative to the Mississippi, he undertakes to tell you that, "that Court have not to this day acknowledged the Independence of the United States" for shame, thou shameless son of effrontery, if you laid down your honor, at the time you were obliged to lay down your commission, recollection of the rank which you have held, and respect for the station which you now fill, ought to have prevented you betraying such profound ignorance, or such unexampled impudence. - You must know Sir - every School Boy knows - that Mr. Jay the American Minister was long since received at the Court of Madrid, and that Don Diego de Gortioqui, the Spanish Minister, has been several years at the American Court - we must lament as an irreparable loss, that we have not been furnished with the precise dimensions of those "Reasons of inferior size" to which the Complanter refers, they might have counter-balanced, the superannuated maxims which he has introduced and applied to the Idlers and fugitives, who "compose our settlements." Such general and unmerited reflections on the people of Kentucky, cannot be pardoned, unless we admit the plea of personal consideration and experience: if his observations, on the Dictator Spirit which pervades the District, be well founded - a stronger argument cannot be offered in favor of an immediate Separation, for unless this point can be restrained in its infancy by some conciliatory system, personal and sectional Factions, will become so inveterate, as to imbibit every sweeter of private life, and render abortive every proposition for the public Good - The remedy my Dear Fellow Christians and Countrymen is at hand, separate and you remove the grand cause of dissention, and heal all your differences.

Ths. happy Complanter who gathers what other men sow, as if destined to strengthen the cause which he wished to destroy, advances three "Things" as necessary in all Popular revolutions - "1st. That the cause be just." "2d. That it be with the hearty concurrence of the People." And 3d. "To protect the leaders from insult and threaten in its first efforts from enmities, it is requisite that the administration be so cheap and mild, that the people will feel themselves bettered by the change." Now in our case, his first principle is expressly justified by the concurrent decisions of Virginia and the Congress - who have determined, "that our request is reasonable, and the Separation expedient." And I am persuaded no man, except it be the Complanter, who impartially reflects that the question has been five times solemnly determined in the affirmative, by the inhabitants of the District, can doubt the "hearty concurrence of the People, or of such a Majority, as ought and does constitute the public Voice. His third "Thing" for it cannot be fitted principle or argument, is an Effect of and not a cause leading to a public measure, it is a consequence depending on future events, and therefore, never has been, nor never can be anticipated with certainty in any Revolution.

"But let me ask again," triumphantly exclaims this dauntless Son of Discord, "is this measure founded in the public, declared, unanimous wish of the People?" No Sir, - nor can this ever happen whilst there remains among us, one single man, who like you tell, is afraid of losing the sweets of Office which he enjoys, and wishes at the same time to appropriate the only thousands he holds by toil and hazard of the needy adventurer, without paying the smallest tribute to any Government.

To do the Complanter justice, we must admit that he is hearty in the cause, and if zeal could

supply the defects of ignorance, he would deserve a laurel - with great facility and without a blush, he can call in plausibility, falsehood or fiction to his aid, as occasion requires "the first exertion of our new Government" says he "will be a heavy Tax" pray Sir, with all your modesty where did you obtain this information? Or have you turned conjurer upon our hands, and can explore the depths of futurity? I agree that you have cause for personal apprehension, for if you are permitted to hold the Office, you now enjoy, your profits will be curtailed to a reasonable consideration for your service, and the surplus be put into the public purse, nor would it suit you to pay the smallest Tax upon the thousands and tens of thousands of acres, for which you are still in debt - even six pence on the hundred, would destroy your Speculation, and make you a beggar - we are not then, though we may despise the Blockhead and detest the Villain, to wonder at your anxiety on this question.

The Complanter, professes to act from principle, and is an advocate for order, honesty and good Government, and yet he admits it will be right, that we should separate, the moment Virginia insists for the just tribute we owe to Government - What then becomes of "the justice of the cause" and where are his principles fled? A separation, founded upon the broad bottom of equal rights and the political happiness of all, comprehend the motives and the views of all honest men; but the Complanter wishes to employ this grand political event, as a trick by which we are to elude the payment of a just debt. What horrid principles are involved in this observation, and to what shocking consequences do they tend? Nothing short of the subversion of all Government, and the introduction of absolute Anarchy - we have more to fear from that "implacable aversion to taxation" on which the Complanter Values himself, than from all the dangers which threaten us, and if this pernicious doctrine does not meet some seasonable check, it will take such deep Root as to resist every Idea of constitutional subordination, and plunge us into scenes of licentiousness from which the sword justice will alone be able to recover us - already have the laws been trampled under foot, and a public Officer outraged in the execution of his duty, - let us recollect that example is contagious, and sudden is the transition from order to Anarchy. - The relaxed tone, the feeble influence of the executive of Virginia, at six hundred miles distance, can neither prevent or remedy, such licentious attacks upon Government; to avert impending distraction, a constitutional efficient power within the District has become necessary, and it rests with you my Fellow Countrymen to provide it.

The conduct of the late Convention will be the subject of a future address, I cannot however forbear expressing my surprise, at hearing that there should be among us a single man so rash & inconsiderate as to propose an opposition by arms to the depending election, - surely such men forget that the citizens of Virginia have a constitutional right, to assemble together, consult and take measures for their safety and happiness; and that he who attempts to invade this right, outrages the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and strikes at the vitals of personal Liberty. - Let those who wish to promote such measures recollect, that a single life lost in civil contest, will destroy the fair fame of our Country, and blast all our budding prospects - it will wound emigration to the root, and compel our most valuable Settlers to seek security elsewhere.

Intent only to serve you, I have not consulted your inclinations - I have endeavoured to refute the fallacies imposed upon you, and to convince your Reason, without a wish to cheat your Judgment - you have arrived at the eve of an important Crisis - a Crisis which will operate effects upon yourselves and latest posterity - when the awful moment comes, I conjure you to banish prejudice, silence passion, and listen to the voice of Reason - This is a faithful monitor which will conduct you safely to the Haven of all our desires.

POPLICOLA.

A Supplemental Answer to the song published in the Kentucky Gazette Volume II Number VI.

WHEN Lucifer fell,
From Heaven to Hell,
And fast cross'd the Stygian ferry;
There he tell with him too,
Among his curs'd crew,
His favorite prime Secretary.

Since that fatal time,
In prose and in Rhyme,
He has been cease'd in publishing evil;
But this song above all,
Proves him still at a call,
The poetical Clerk of the devil.

DIED in Danville the 25 of September 1788.
At night Mrs. Maria Irwin wife to Samuel Irwin esq. supposed to be from an apoplectic Fit. she went to bed in perfect health, and was found dead the next morning, she was a virtuous worthy woman join'd to that an affectionate wife, a tender mother and good neighbour, a great loss to her family.

TEN DOLLARS

R E W A R D

RAN away from Henry Heth, living in Washington county, on the Monongahela, about the latter end of June last, a large, ugly negro fellow, named SA, supposed to be between 36 and 40 years of age, and has a remarkable wide mouth. He had on and took with him a hat, a light coloured sagathy coat, a country made shirt, two pair of breeches made of wool and tow, and dyed purple, a pair of black yarn stockings, and leather for shoe-packs; but as he is a notorious thief, it is highly probable he may have got other clothes: He is of such a cowardly disposition, that notwithstanding his size, and blustering manner, a boy of firmness may take him. Having lately purchased said negroe as he runs, I do promise that the above reward and reasonable charges, shall be paid to any person on delivering him well secured to col. A. Tannehill, in Pittsburgh, capt. Andrew Heth Clarksville, or maj. Croghan in Louisville at the falls of Ohio.

August 20, 1783. WILLIAM HETH.

THE subscriber having a considerable body of land and in the main forks of big Sandy River, hereby offers to make over in fee simple, to twenty of the first families who may positively and bona fide settle thereon, fifty acres each, on such particular parts of the North and South branches of the River, as on examination they may best approve, within the limits of his two surveys of fifteen and eight Thousand acres; The said tracts however of fifty acres each, are not to be fixed upon by the parties nearer than two miles from the main forks of the River, nor to each other than half a mile; And as he proposes laying off a Town as near as may be to the main forks of the river, the said twenty families on their making a settlement thereon or any where on the aforesaid tracts, shall be respectively intitled in fee simple, to one Town lot containing one acre each. He sets off about the twentieth of October, with a party to view the lands and to fix upon the most eligible situation for the aforesaid Town on which it is probable he will immediately settle.

CHARLES VANCOUVER.

Providence: near Lexington Sept. 27. 1788.
Strayed from the subscriber above, a compass well made bright bay Horse, about 15 hands high, with a long black mane and tail, was a little chafed on his throat on the near side, a little below where the throatlash goes, fresh Saddle galled on the loin and was stood al. round at the time he strayed: Whoever will bring the said Horse to the subscriber at Lexington, or to either of Mr. Hare's Stores at Louisville or Danville, shall immediately receive in Cash one Half JOHANNES.

WANTED

AS an apprentice to the printing business, an active steady Lad, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, of good character and connexions, who can read and write well,